

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

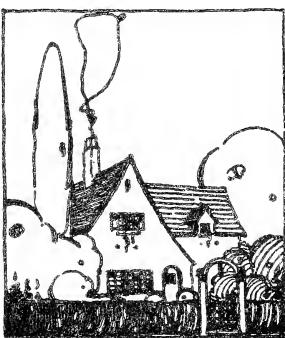
62.23

21927

Ravinia Nurseries

F.D. CLAVEY & SONS
Proprietors

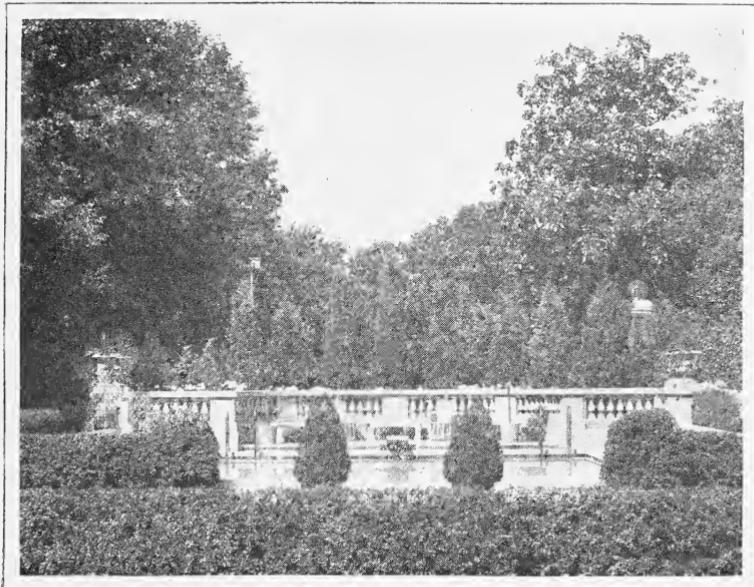
Highland Park, Ill.



**Shade Trees, Shrubs
and
Ornamental Stock**

*Nurseries: One Mile West
of Ravinia Park*

A



RAVINIA NURSERIES

F. D. CLAVEY & SONS, PROPRIETORS
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	2
EVERGREENS	4
TREES	11
SHRUBS	20
ROSES	29

Nurseries: One Mile West
of Ravinia Park
Telephone H. P. 58

Office: Highland Park
Telephone H. P. 36

HOW TO REACH US

LOCATION: The business office of Ravinia Nurseries is located at Highland Park, Illinois. Telephone, Highland Park 36.

The main nurseries and field office are located one mile west of Ravinia Park. Telephone, Highland Park 58. A large branch of the nurseries is located one mile west of Deerfield, Illinois.

Visitors are always welcome. We advise prospective visitors to notify our business office, by phone or letter, so that a representative of the Nurseries may meet them.

SHIPPING. Located about 25 miles north of Chicago, Ravinia Nurseries are convenient to the Chicago and Northwestern Ry., Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. and the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee electric line for shipment. We are prepared to make motor deliveries within a radius of 75 miles from the Nurseries.

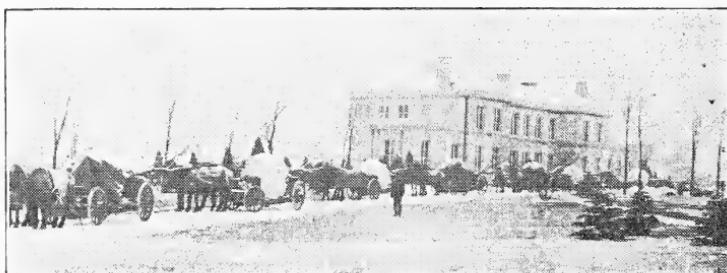
OUR BUSINESS POLICY

TERMS: Cash with order unless customer is known to us. Charge accounts carried only with customers who have established credit or whose responsibility is known to us. Interest charged on all accounts after 30 days.

CONDITIONS: All orders accepted with the understanding that we are not responsible for loss or damage from conditions over which we have no control. We are prepared to quote and furnish plants on the following basis:

- (1) **Dug, packed and loaded on cars or trucks.**
- (2) **Dug, packed and delivered.**
- (3) **Dug, delivered and planted.**
- (4) **Dug, delivered, planted and guaranteed.**

CLAIMS: No complaints as to shortages, condition or quality of stock furnished by us will receive consideration unless brought to our attention within 10 days after delivery.





To aid in making Homes and Gardens more beautiful has been our chief source of inspiration thruout the many years of service to those who delight in the possession of beautiful grounds.



EVERGREENS

In all the vast store of plants for ornamental planting, none can equal the satisfying richness of evergreens. They are the aristocrats of the plant world. Each variety has an exclusive individuality in color, form and texture. The play of light and shadow in evergreen foliage is a delight to the soul. In landscape planting evergreens are invaluable for use as wind-breaks, hedges, screens against unattractive views and for feature plantings either as specimens or in groups. Evergreens in **Ravinia Nurseries** are frequently transplanted to obtain fine root systems, and are delivered with compact balls of roots wrapped in burlap.

The value of evergreens in ornamental planting is most strikingly demonstrated in winter, when deciduous trees and shrubs have lost their leaves. Then evergreens stand out, softening the cold lines of architecture. They continue to serve as screens against unpleasant views when deciduous plants take a vacation. Their beauty when festooned with snow moves one to poetry.

Ravinia Nurseries offer only those varieties of evergreens that have withstood the rigorous tests imposed by climatic variations in the Great Lakes district, particularly in the vicinity of Chicago. Nowhere else can be found more perfect specimens. They are grown with infinite care and understanding in a nursery that is kept scrupulously clean from weeds. **Ravinia Nurseries** stand ready to guarantee every evergreen planted by them.

ABIES—THE FIRS

Concolor. WHITE, SILVER or CONCOLOR FIR. A majestic forest tree in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast district. We grow only the hardy Colorado strain for ornamental planting. This tree, rarely exceeding twenty feet in height here, is an exquisitely beautiful specimen, having intense silvery gray foliage, similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce, but softer in texture. The needles are much longer, broader and flatter than those of the Spruce, and are blunt instead of sharp-pointed.

Veitchii. CHINESE FIR. Native of Manchuria and Japan. This is an interesting variety of slender, graceful habit, with handsome dark green foliage, the needles being silver-striped on the under side. Very useful for giving variety to groups or masses of evergreens.

JUNIPERUS—THE JUNIPERS

Virginiana. RED CEDAR. Native throughout America. Foliage rich bronzy green in maturity; grayish in juvenile form. The texture is close and fine. Being the only American evergreen to resemble the Italian Cypress, the Red Cedar is extensively used for garden effects, but is also adaptable for informal or naturalistic plantings. It is most effective when used for framing doorways, gateways and buildings. Average maximum height, 30 feet. A wide range of sizes are to be found in our stock, and we shall be pleased to quote on extra-large sizes for immediate effects.

Virginiana glauca. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. A beautiful, virile variety of the Red Cedar, having silvery-blue foliage and a freer habit, with graceful branchlets, lending distinction to any landscape planting. Fine specimens in many sizes to select from.

Virginiana Cannartii. CANNART JUNIPER. This has been called the aristocrat of the Cedars. The picturesque, tufted arrangement of its branches, combined with the dark, rich green which never varies the year round, makes this one of the best evergreens for use in the finest gardens.

Virginiana globosa. GLOBE JUNIPER. A low, rounded, compact form with bright green foliage. Effective for dwarf specimen use or for low border planting.

Virginiana Schotti. SCHOTT JUNIPER. This highly desirable variety is sometimes confused with the Cannart Juniper, but has much lighter green foliage and less picturesque habit, though very graceful, the tips of the branchlets tending to droop. It is an excellent specimen and adds beauty to any group of evergreens.

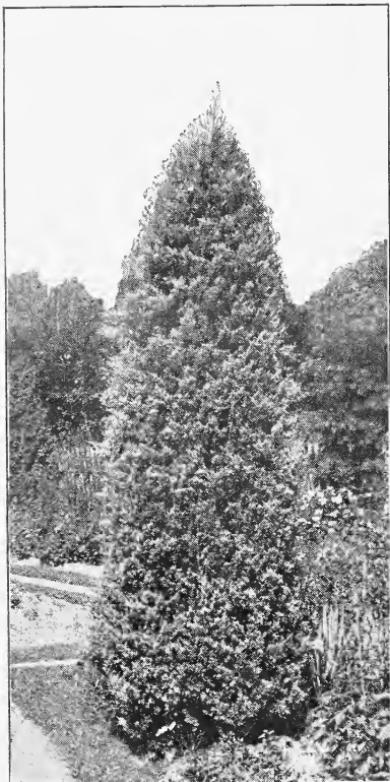
Virginiana Kosteri. SPREADING VIRGINIA CEDAR. A spreading form of Red Cedar, useful for planting slopes and as a "facer" for evergreen groups.

Communis. COMMON JUNIPER. Native of America, Europe and Asia. This is an upright, compact Juniper with grayish green needles which are longer than those of the Red Cedar. Varies from a shrub to a tree in size.

Communis depressa (also known as *Jun. canadensis*). SPREADING JUNIPER or GROUND HEMLOCK. This is one of the useful dwarf forms of Juniper, having a low, spreading, semi-erect habit and grayish green foliage. Fine for slopes, rockery effects, and naturalistic groupings.



Concolor Fir



Red Cedar

Juniperus communis depressa aurea. GOLDEN SPREADING JUNIPER. A golden-leaved variety of the Spreading Juniper. Useful where a strong note of color is needed, or to give a sunlight effect.

Juniperus communis Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A prim, densely compacted, erect variety of Common Juniper for formal effects.

Juniperus chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. This Juniper is usually like an erect, broadly columnar shrub here, though it is a tree in Asia. It is rather free-growing, more open in texture than Common Juniper, and seems to combine light green and gray green colors. A valuable and pleasing addition to any group of evergreens.

Juniperus chinensis aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. A variety of Chinese Juniper having golden yellow branchlets, which are most brilliant in full sunlight.

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana. PFITZER JUNIPER. One of the best low-growing evergreens. Of semi-erect, yet gracefully drooping habit, with plumes of light green foliage touched with silver, it is greatly coveted for planting about houses, in gardens, on slopes, rockeries and in groups.

Juniperus horizontalis. TRAILING JUNIPER. A prostrate type with long trailing branches and numerous short side branchlets. Very good for ground cover, especially on banks and beaches. An excellent rockery plant.

Juniperus horizontalis glauca. WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. This is a color variation of Trailing Juniper, having steel-blue foliage turning purple in fall.

Juniperus Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A highly desirable dwarf form. Consists of clusters, semi-erect, spreading branches, with soft, fine dark green foliage in frond-like effects. Used for borders, groups, rockeries and slopes.

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. Much in demand among the dwarf evergreens. Nearly prostrate, tho slightly ascendant in habit, it may be said to be flat in effect. Spreads horizontally. Foliage dark green with a grayish cast. One of the best dwarfs.

Juniperus Sphaerica. FORTUNE'S JUNIPER. Similar to Chinese Juniper, but has scattered silver tips among the branchlets.

Juniperus squamata. JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Resembles the Trailing Juniper except that branches curve upward at tips. Adaptable to same uses.



Pfitzer Juniper



A block of Blue Spruce in Our Nursery

PICEA—THE SPRUCES

Picea canadensis. BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. A virile, hardy Spruce which stands well under exacting prairie conditions of exposure. Valuable for use as hedge, wind-break or screen. Foliage grayish green, dense. The cones of purplish lustre in spring are very attractive.

Picea excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. One of the most extensively planted evergreens grown. It is a tall picturesque tree with a great charm when used in groups of either deciduous or evergreen trees. Very useful for hedge, screen and wind-break purposes. Attains heights of 50 feet or more at maturity.

Picea pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Native forest tree in the Rocky Mountains. A handsome, symmetrical tree of typical cone shape. Foliage dark green with glaucous bloom.

Picea pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This is a broad, dense form of the Colorado Spruce with intensely bluish foliage, much to be admired. It is a great fav-

orite for specimen or mass planting. We carry a large stock of perfect specimens that will delight the eye.

Picea pungens glauca Kosteri. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. The leading ornamental evergreen. It is a highly developed form of the Colorado Blue Spruce, produced by grafting, and its symmetrical cone of stratified layers of vivid steel-blue foliage arouses the utmost admiration. While this tree furnishes an unusually strong color note, it cannot be equalled as an accent in planting when judgment is used. It adds to the effect of distance if placed at the end of a vista or lawn border. We have a large stock of incomparable specimens of unvarying symmetry and perfection.

Picea orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. A very graceful, medium-size evergreen tree with dark, glossy green foliage, the needles being short and densely appressed to the branches. An unusual type, very desirable for obtaining variety in groups or masses.



Hemlock

Pinus sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A very useful tree of picturesque, spreading habit, with copper-hued bark. It withstands a variety of soil and climatic conditions, and is in great demand for mass planting in screen and background effects. The needles are bluish-green, in pairs, flat, twisted, stiff and pointed, averaging about 2 inches long. This tree often assumes a twisted, stunted habit metaphorically called "Japanese," but it is usually a tall, spreading forest type, and planted considerably in reforestation work.

Pinus montana. MOUNTAIN PINE. A valuable, bushy, low-growing type from European mountains. At maturity may reach 11 to 25 feet height and spread, but used mostly as a large evergreen shrub with groups along drives and borders. Needles dark green, short, in pairs.

Pinus montana mughus. MUG-HO or DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. The most popular of all dwarf evergreens. Invaluable for use about the house, in gardens, borders, masses. Very hardy. Available either in loose or compact form. Seldom exceeds 3 to 4 feet in height. Needles dark green, short, in pairs.

PINUS—THE PINES

Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. Native forest tree of Europe, having a broad crown of dark green foliage at maturity, with an average full height here of about 50 feet—often less. Its needles are in pairs, and are about four inches long, rigid, somewhat twisted, and sharp-pointed. Austrian Pine is one of the most rapid-growing of the evergreens, and retains its lowest branches, so that it is unusually desirable for screen or boundary planting, and also makes a good specimen.

Pinus Strobus. WHITE PINE. This stately denizen of our American forests is familiar to everyone both as an economic and ornamental tree. The regular whorls of horizontal branches, tufted with soft, dark foliage masses, towering high above, silhouette against the sky, or against the lighter greens of deciduous trees. The slender, pliant needles are in clusters of five, two or three inches long. White Pine is beautiful in protected masses, especially in combination with Birches, Dogwood or Lilacs.



Globe Shaped Arbor Vitae



Evergreens are Effective in Winter

Pseudotsuga Douglassi. DOUGLAS FIR or DOUGLAS SPRUCE. This tree, a towering forest tree in the western mountain states, is an indispensable evergreen for ornamental use. While neither a true Spruce nor a Fir, it has the flat, blunt needles of the Fir type, although they are longer and narrower than Fir needles, and much softer. The color varies in different specimens from deep green to light gray-green. The habit of the tree is most graceful, and it is very hardy. It will endure considerable shade. Seldom grows more than 20 feet high here. Fine for specimens, groups and borders.

TAXUS—THE YEWS

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. Although a forest tree in Japan, this evergreen is of the dwarf shrub type here. It is dense and erect in habit, but not pyramidal. The needles are pointed, dark vivid green in color, with bright yellow green new growth in spring. The Yew is very tolerant of shade.

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia. SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. This is a dwarf, upright, somewhat spreading form of Japanese Yew with shorter and blunter needles than the type. Also endures shade, and is very desirable where low evergreen forms are needed. It is very dark green in color.

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia nana. DWARF SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. A much slower-growing and more dwarfed variety of the above. It is the most hardy of the Yews, and of distinctive value in the finest of evergreen plantings. Endures shade.

TSUGA—THE HEMLOCK

Tsuga canadensis. HEMLOCK. A native forest tree in the eastern half of the U. S. Its indescribably graceful habit and dense, soft foliage combine to form one of the most beautiful evergreens used in ornamental planting. Will endure shade. In prairie districts must be used with judgment, in protected places where sweeping winds and winter sun can be kept away.

*Arbor Vitae***THUYA—THE ARBOR VITAE**

Thuya occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. Native of the northeastern quarter of the U. S. It is of compact, pyramidal habit similar to the Red Cedar, but coarser in texture and of brighter green color. The flat sprays of appressed scale-like leaves are distinctive. The color usually changes to dull bronze green in winter. Arbor Vitae is much used for hedges, and also for specimens and as accents in groups or borders. A large number of horticultural varieties are available for garden use.

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. This is an exceptionally narrow pyramidal form of the common Arbor Vitae, and is desirable for formal specimen and accent use.

Thuya occidentalis aurea. GOLDEN AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. A broad, bushy form of the native, with deep yellow foliage. Used as a color accent.

Thuya occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. Dwarf globe form for low hedges in gardens or a specimens or accents. A dense, compact type that pleases the eye.

Thuya occidentalis Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. An ovate globe of bright green foliage. One of the dwarf group.

Thuya occidentalis lutea. PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Bright golden pyramidal type. Tall-growing.

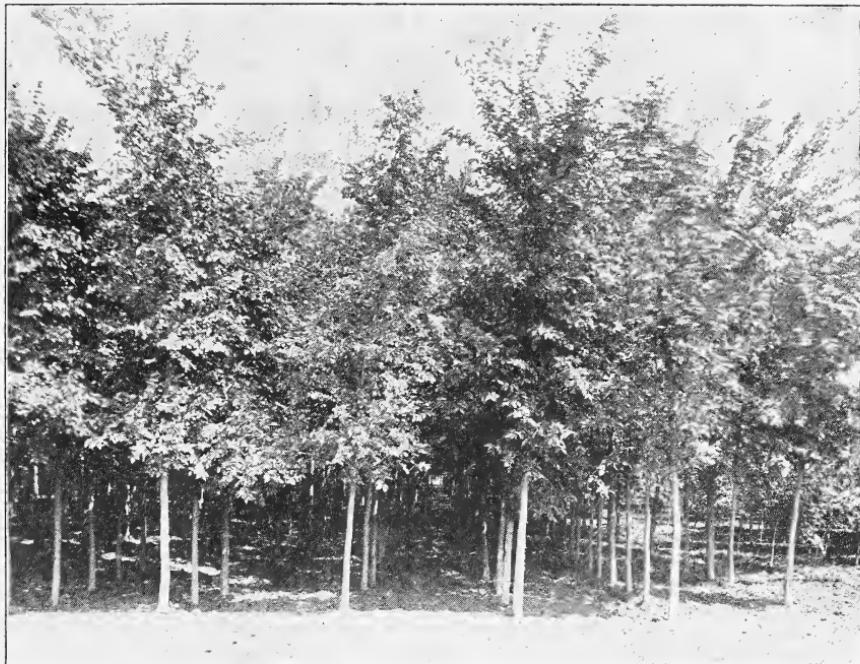
Thuya occidentalis plicata. An interesting type of pyramidal form, with dark foliage having a grayish cast, and shorter, stiffer branchlets than the common species.

Thuya occidentalis Rosenthalii. ROSENTHAL GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. A dwarf globe form with whitish globular tips on the branchlets.

Thuya occidentalis Tom Thumb. TOM THUMB ARBOR VITAE. A very dwarf globe form.

Thuya occidentalis Veraeana. VERVAENE'S ARBOR VITAE. Of low, dense, ovate pyramidal form, with slender branchlets and a golden tinge throughout.

Thuya occidentalis Wareana (or Sibirica). SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE. Very desirable low, dense, broad pyramid, with stout branchlets, thick foliage, and bright green color, with a grayish cast.



SHADE TREES FOR QUICK EFFECT



RAVINIA NURSERIES are equipped to furnish and plant large specimens of many of the better and more desirable varieties of shade trees. There is a great demand today for large trees. Time is the biggest factor to be reckoned with in landscape planting, and since time is valued highly in America, the advantage of planting big trees needs no explanation. We know of no other investment in which time can be bought as cheaply as in large trees.

Shade trees are not a luxury, but a practical improvement to property. Properly placed, they shield and protect valuable buildings and possessions, and they increase the healthiness of residence districts, not to speak of their incalculable aid to the aesthetic improvement of the home. Real estate operators recognize the greater value of property improved with shade trees. Courts have set high values on large trees. Appraisal engineers recognize the value of trees in industrial properties.

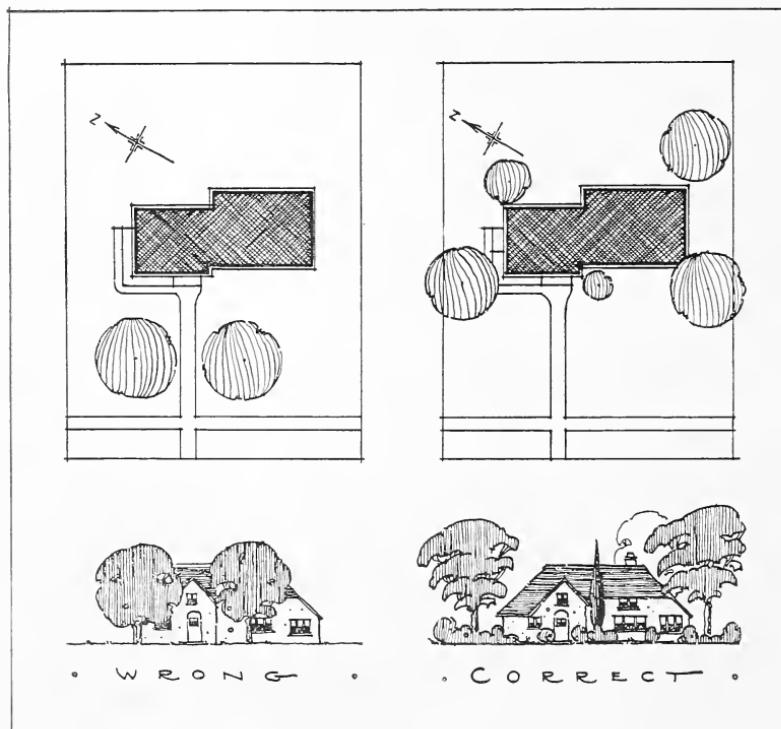
Ravinia Nurseries have years of experience, and complete, scientific equipment for handling large trees. **We know how.** We are prepared to undertake the movement of large trees where a better location is desired,

and will be glad to estimate costs and advise as to possibilities anywhere. We stand ready to guarantee trees furnished and planted by us.

Elms, Maples, Lindens, Ashes, Locusts, Hawthorns, Crabs, Poplars, Larches, and many other varieties may be moved in large sizes, with a ball of earth to preserve the mass of roots unbroken. The very large sizes are moved in winter when the earth ball is frozen. Where the soil is stiff enough to hold together well, a ball can be obtained even after the frost is out. In some varieties, fairly large specimens can be moved successfully with clean roots.

Hardwood trees such as native Oaks, and Hickories, do not stand moving in large sizes.

Customers who contemplate purchasing or moving large trees will help themselves and help us by consulting us before the ground freezes in the fall, so that locations for trees may be mulched to keep frost out, thus making digging and planting easier and cheaper than it would be if the ground were frozen.



Trees should be planted to frame the view of the house



DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—THE MAPLES

Acer dasycarpum. SOFT or SILVER MAPLE. Native American tree of massive type, with widespread, slender branches, leaves deeply cut, five-lobed, dark green above, silvery beneath, turning yellow in fall. Bark red on young twigs, smooth gray on branches; on mature branches and trunk the bark is shaggy and of brown-gray tone. A very fast growing tree, useful for quick effect, especially in group plantings for parks and country estates. Looks well near water, and likes low, moist ground best, but is hardy in almost any situation.

Acer dasycarpum laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED SOFT MAPLE. A variety of the Silver Maple with leaves more deeply and unevenly divided.

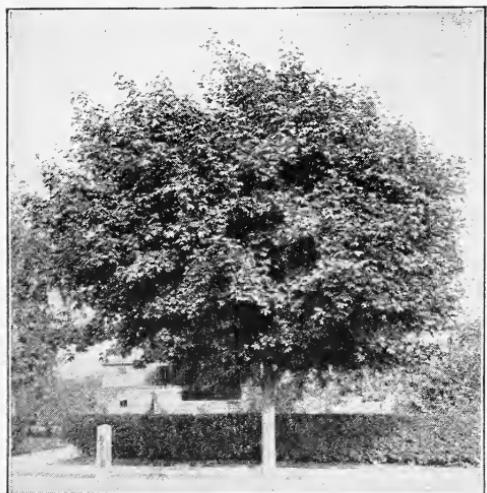
Acer dasycarpum laciniatum Wierii. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. An extremely graceful and symmetrical cut-leaved variety of Silver Maple. Leaves deeply and evenly cut. Used as a specimen or for variety in a group.

Acer Platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Finest of all the Maples, this tree is popular for street and lawn shade. It has a handsome, large, rounded head of dark green foliage. The leaves are 5-lobed but not deeply cut, making them seem larger than other Maple leaves. The sap is milky. The leaves stay green late in the fall, turning yellow at the last. Bark dark gray throughout, though tending to a lighter shade in the younger branches. Young twigs yellow-brown.

Acer Platanoides Reitenbachii. REITENBACH PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. A variety of Norway Maple with leaves greenish red in early spring, later becoming dark blood-red or purplish. A notable color accent.

Acer Platanoides Schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. Another desirable color variety, with young leaves bright red, later turning to dark green with a suggestion of purple. Very striking specimen. Most effective when view across an open lawn or at the end of a vista.

Acer rubrum. RED, SCARLET or SWAMP MAPLE. Very much like the Sugar Maple, except that the leaves are more brilliant red in the fall. Desirable for many purposes—as a street tree, lawn tree, or for parks and country places. While native to swamp lands, it seems to succeed very well on high ground also. Top rounded, symmetrical and well filled out. Bark similar to that of Sugar Maple on trunk, but branches have smooth silvery bark like that of Silver Maple. Young leaves, flowers and seeds bright red.



Norway Maple

TILIA—THE LINDENS

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. This is an attractive and interesting native tree, with a rounded ovate top. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, dark green above, lighter beneath. The clusters of small, creamy white flowers in July are very fragrant, and much-favored by honey bees. Following the flowers, clusters of small, nutlike fruits appear, attached to a curious winged bract. The bark is smooth, grayish. Twigs are reddish, with a peculiar zigzag arrangement, very interesting in winter. The Linden is frequently planted as a street tree and for general shade purposes. In the woods it frequently grows with a cluster of stems instead of one trunk.

Tilia Europea. EUROPEAN LINDEN. Very similar to the American Linden, but with possibly more regular habit, and considered to be better for street use. Leaves smaller than in the American species.

FRAXINUS—THE ASH

Fraxinus Americana. AMERICAN or WHITE ASH. A fine native tree for general planting, especially in parks and country estates. It is a tall, ovate form of tree, with compound leaves usually of 7 leaflets, which often seem to hang in serried arrangement. The leaflets have a slightly grayish cast, and are generally a bit drawn or wrinkled. They also seem papery thin. In the fall the foliage assumes transparent tones of orange and purplish bronze. The seeds, resembling canoe paddles, hang in clusters even after the leaves are gone.

POPULUS—THE POPLARS

Populus alba. WHITE or SILVER POPLAR. Although of foreign origin, this tree has in many localities naturalized itself. It is a colorful tree, with leaves dark glossy green above, whitish beneath, and smooth greenish-white bark. Effective near water, in parks and country places. On account of rapid growth and tendency to spread from roots it is not wise to use this tree near gardens nor fine lawns about a house, but it is a notable specimen where there is room and proper setting for it. Often used for screening.

Acer saccharum. SUGAR or HARD MAPLE. A sturdy native tree from which maple syrup and sugar are derived. It has an excellent upright, rounded, dense, symmetrical crown, with leaves varying from 3 to 5-lobed. Fine for streets, lawns, and parks. Foliage turns to glowing shades of yellow, orange and scarlet in fall. Bark dark gray throughout.

Acer Tartaricum ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. A beautiful dwarf type of Maple, used either as a small specimen tree or a shrub. The young leaves and flowers in the spring are bright red. The winged seeds are tipped with red, and the leaves turn brilliant colors in the fall.

POPULUS—THE POPLARS (Continued)

Populus alba Bolleana. BOLLE'S SILVER POPLAR. A narrow, pyramidal form of the Silver Poplar, having same leaves and bark color. In form like the well-known Lombardy Poplar. A strong vertical accent for use in many situations.

Populus monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR. A fast and free-growing tree of the Cottonwood type. It is used on a large scale for quick effect, especially in real estate subdivisions and parks, for street trees, shade and screen purposes. In congested city districts, where the air is full of dust and soot, this Poplar is one of the few plants that will survive. If used for quick effect as a street tree, where growing conditions are good, it should be alternated with slower-growing, more permanent trees, and taken out when the latter have made a reasonably large growth.

Populus nigra fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. A striking specimen of narrow, spire-like habit, much used for its vertical emphasis. Useful for screen and for tall hedge effects, as well as singly or in groups where a strong accent is needed. Planted near a building, it tends to make the building seem lower.

CATALPA—THE CATALPAS

Catalpa Bungei. Umbrella CATALPA. A grafted form of horticultural origin, used for specimen or formal planting. It consists of a dense, rounded, spreading, symmetrical head of large, heart-shaped, light green leaves, on a clean, straight stem. Head usually about six feet above ground.

Catalpa speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. A native western tree, rather rapid of growth, with large, heart-shaped leaves of a light green color, and very showy large white flowers in clusters, followed by long, narrow cylindrical pods.

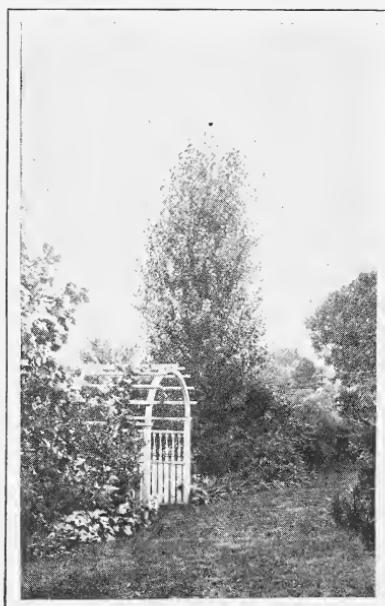
SALIX—THE WILLOWS

Salix Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. A beautiful tree of graceful, drooping habit, and soft, grayish-green color, much admired when seen beside quiet water.

Salix Caprea. PUSSY WILLOW. Who is not familiar with the charming glossy buds of Pussy Willow in early spring? As a specimen, in groups, or in a hedgerow, this small tree is a delight to its owner. Of upright, symmetrical habit, with grayish, crinkly leaves, the bark greenish on the older branches and reddish brown on young twigs, the Pussy Willow should be a part of every planting.

Salix vitellina aurea. GOLDEN WILLOW. A tall-growing, graceful Willow with bark that is greenish-yellow in the growing season, and bright golden yellow in winter, thus furnishing a warm, cheerful color note when it is most needed in the landscape. A valuable specimen for parks and country places.

Salix Pentandra. LAUREL WILLOW. A beautiful Willow of medium size, with glossy, shining, dark green leaves. Often used as large shrub



Lombardy Poplar

for screen and background masses, and for medium or high hedges. Does not grow as rapidly as other Willows. Rarely exceeds 25 feet in height.

LARIX—THE LARCH

Larix europea. EUROPEAN LARCH. This unusual tree seems to belong to the evergreen conifers when seen during the growing season, but loses its leaves in winter. It buds out in the spring with bright yellow green tufts of narrow, needle-like leaves. It is tall, conical in form, with horizontal branches in regular whorls like a pine. In full leaf its soft texture is very pleasing. The European Larch grows in dry soil, while the native American Larch or Tamarack is a swamp tree. The tufts of purplish red, fringelike pistillate flowers of the European Larch are a notable feature in spring.



GLEDITSCHIA—THE HONEY LOCUST

Gleditschia triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. A desirable tree for lawn specimen or group planting, as well as street tree and hedge use. It is armed with long, three branched thorns, which serve to make it a practical hedge where a real barrier is wanted. It develops as a specimen into a tall spreading, round-topped tree, with compound leaves composed of very small leaflets which give an effect of fine texture. The drooping clusters of fragrant, creamy white flowers are very enjoyable. The flowers are followed by large, flat seed pods. This tree should not be confused with the Black Locust, which is not the same genus, and which is subject to borers.

CRATAEGUS—THE HAWTHORN

This admirable genus of small, bushy trees is of inestimable value in landscape planting. Widely spread throughout the United States are several hundred species, though most of them are distinguishable only by botanists. In general, four common species are recognized, being notable for individual character. These are:

Crataegus Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Very bushy, with long, slender thorns, dark, shiny, balloon-shaped leaves, horizontal branches, and numerous clustered fruits, gathered close to the branches.

Crataegus coccinea. SCARLET THORN. Of rather symmetrical habit, though branches are mainly stratified and zigzag. Leaves somewhat like those of the Maple in shape, and rather thin, with light green color. Fruits medium size, in occasional flat clusters, bright red.

Crataegus punctata. DOTTED-FRUITED THORN. Bushy, rather irregular habit. Leaves similar to Crus-Galli in shape, but light green and noticeably veined. Fruits in scattered clusters, very large, and dotted.

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. Found mostly in bottom lands. Larger in scale than other species—grows taller, more spreading; has very large leaves of the type of the Scarlet Thorn. Fruits fairly large, scattered. The Hawthorns are effective in spring for their flowers; in summer for foliage and bushy habit; in fall for color and fruit; in winter for fruit and picturesque branching. The Cockspur and Scarlet Thorns are very good hedge plants. We can furnish fine full grown specimens for immediate effect.

PYRUS—THE CRABAPPLE

Pyrus floribunda. FLOWERING CRABAPPLE. A very profuse-flowering native Crab, with deep pink buds opening into light pink flowers. Probably the showiest single-flowered Crab. A low, bushy, spreading tree, or large shrub.

Pyrus Ioensis. PRAIRIE CRABAPPLE. A beautiful, fragrant pink-flowered native, with picturesque habit. Leaves turn orange in fall. A great favorite.

Pyrus Ioensis Bechteli. BECHTEL DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. This is a splendid specimen of small, bushy, symmetrical tree, literally covered with masses of double pink fragrant flowers in spring.

PRUNUS—THE PLUM AND CHERRIES

Prunus Americana. WILD PLUM. A favorite subject for naturalistic planting. It is used as a small tree or large shrub, and is very useful for massing and screen or background purposes. In the early spring, before the leaves appear, it is a mass of dainty white flowers, and in the fall the ripening fruits and leaves display tones of orange, red and purple.

Prunus Pennsylvanica. WILD RED CHERRY. Rapid growing native tree of slender, graceful habit, with drooping clusters of white flowers in spring, followed by small red fruits. An attractive tree for birds, and for screen planting on country estates.

Prunus Serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. Similar to the Wild Red Cherry, but larger growing, and with black fruits. Used for same purposes.

Prunus Virginiana. CHOKE CHERRY. A medium-sized native tree of rather erect habit and larger leaves than other types. Flowers in rather flat clusters, followed by black fruits. Used as a high shrub in naturalistic masses and groups. Attractive to birds.

GYMOCLADUS—THE KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

Gymnocladus canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A picturesque tree with shaggy bark, and tall, open habit. Has doubly compound leaves, a feature shared by only one other tree in the U. S. Flowers, greenish white, in large, loose clusters, followed by long, thick, heavy, reddish brown seed pods.

OSTRYA—THE IRONWOOD

Ostrya Virginiana. IRONWOOD or HOP HORNBEAM. A small, upright tree of bushy habit, in native woods. Its leaves resemble those of the Elm. The peculiar fruits exactly like hops add to its interest. The Ironwood is adaptable for clipping, and endures shade. While slow of growth, it is a very useful tree. The foliage is quite common as an undergrowth tree orful in the fall.

BETULA—THE BIRCHES

Betula papyrifera. CANOE or PAPER BIRCH. Native of the Northern states. This is the Birch from which the Indians took bark for making canoes. The grace and the picturesque beauty of the Birch is familiar to all. The satiny white bark



The fragrant Flowers of Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.

BETULA—THE BIRCHES (Continued)

contrasts with all other planting in summer or winter. In the young trees the bark is coppery, changing to white gradually, as the tree develops.

Betula alba laciniata. CUT-LEAVED BIRCH. An extremely graceful variety with pendulous branches and finely divided leaves. Bark white. Much used as a specimen.

JUGLANS—THE WALNUTS

Juglans cinerea. BUTTERNUT or WHITE WALNUT. A desirable native nut tree with silvery gray bark and spreading habit. Leaves compound, light green. Twigs and husks of nuts covered with gummy, hairy growth. Nuts long, oval shape.

Juglans nigra. BLACK WALNUT. One of our most valuable native trees. The wood is of high commercial value, and the nuts have a delicious flavor. The bark is black and ridged. Leaves compound. Habit tall, spreading. Twigs and husks of nuts smooth. Nuts rounded—slightly flattened on two sides.

QUERCUS—THE OAKS

Quercus macrocarpa. BUR or MOSSY CUP OAK. A rugged, native tree of bushy, spreading habit, with large leaves of distinct shape, being narrow and lobed at first, widening out to a broad, almost square tip; dark green above, grayish beneath. Branches and twigs of irregular method, shaggy acorns almost covered by the shaggy cups. A massive tree of great beauty. Lobes of leaves blunt.

Quercus palustris. PIN OAK. The fastest-growing of the Oaks, with finely divided leaves and slender horizontal branches. Excellent for street or drive use, as well as naturalistic massing. Lobes of leaves pointed.

Quercus rubra. RED OAK. A fine native Oak with large leaves, the lobes pointed. Leaves seem less divided than in other species having pointed lobes. Brilliant color in fall.

SORBUS—THE MOUNTAIN ASH

Sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A very ornamental small tree, with bluish-green compound leaves and smooth greenish-gray bark.

Flowers freely with creamy white flowers in flat clusters, followed by bright scarlet berries which endure for months. Used as a specimen or for accent in borders.

Sorbus quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH—A desirable variety of Mountain Ash with larger leaves than other varieties. Leaves are shaped much like those of the Oaks. This tree has a bushier effect than other varieties. It is a hybrid.



Horse Chestnut

AESCRULUS—THE HORSE-CHESTNUT

Aesculus carnea. RED-FLOWERING HORSE - CHESTNUT. A showy specimen small tree having large trusses of scarlet flowers in spring.

Aesculus glabra. BUCKEYE. The native Buckeye, with dense, rounded top. Leaves compound, with five leaflets arranged like the fingers in the hand. Flowers greenish-yellow, in open panicles. An interesting tree for variety.

Aesculus Hippocastanum. THE HORSE-CHESTNUT. A large, dense tree of formal habit. A favorite street tree in Europe. Used as a specimen for lawns or parks. Flowers, white, tinged with red, in large panicles, very showy. Leaves compound with seven leaflets. One of the first trees to bud in spring. Buds sticky, as compared to smooth buds in Buckeye.



American Elm

PLATANUS—THE SYCAMORE

Platanus occidentalis. SYCAMORE. An unusually attractive tree with peculiarly mottled bark. Large, light green leaves like those of Maple, and round seed balls hanging on long stems. Very symmetrical in form, being pyramidal until quite old, when it develops a massive, spreading character.

CELTIS—THE HACKBERRY

Celtis occidentalis. HACKBERRY. A bushy, compact tree resembling the Elm in foliage, but more erect in habit. Bark corky, deeply ridged. In some localities this tree is used as a substitute for Elm. The small, hard round berries have a sugary coating.

ULMUS—THE ELMs

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN or WHITE ELM. Unquestionably the most popular shade tree in America, the Elm adorns lawns and streets throughout a large portion of the U. S. In the typical "vase" form, it is unsurpassed in beauty and grace. It is tough-grained and fast-growing, which places it at the head of the "permanent" class of ornamental trees. In untrained native development, it occurs in a variety of forms—the typical vase shape; a narrow erect form with horizontal, drooping branches; and a low-headed, bushy, dense form with more or less irregular branching. There are early-budding and late-budding varieties. In the nursery great care is taken to develop the best forms, and specimens may be selected to suit any sort of need or location.

Ulmus campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Native of England and Europe. It is a more erect and bushy form than the American Elm, and has much smaller leaves, which stay green longer than the American. It is slow-growing in this country, and does not make the height that the native species makes, though in England it is a tall, stately tree.

Ulmus montana. SCOTCH ELM. A splendid type. Erect of habit, with clean, dark foliage and smooth metallic gray bark, the Scotch Elm makes a fine specimen. It is practically a formal type. The leaves are rough-surfaced. Height medium.



SHRUBS

AMELANCHIER—THE SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier canadensis. SHADBUSH. A large shrub or small tree native in woodlands as an undergrowth plant. Narrow and open of habit. Leaves in paper-thin, bluish-green, coloring in fall. Flowers white, strap-like, in clusters before leaves. Fruit bluish-red. An attractive subject for naturalistic effects and shady situations.

Amelanchier vulgaris. EUROPEAN SERVICEBERRY. An upright, stiff-branched shrub of medium height, with rounded ovate leaves and numerous white flowers in early spring, followed by bluish-black fruit. A very desirable shrub.

BERBERIS—THE BARBERRY

Berberis Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. This fine dwarf shrub needs no introduction. Its fine, dense foliage, bushy form and clusters of bright red berries are seen everywhere, for it is one of the hardiest and most attractive shrubs known. It is an excellent "facer" for higher shrubs, and is unsurpassed for low hedges, ranging from a few inches to three feet in height. Stands shearing to formal lines.

Berberis Thunbergii nana. BOX BARBERRY. A recently introduced dwarf form of Japanese Barberry, very desirable for low dwarf hedges of the type used around beds and along paths in formal gardens. In effect gives resemblance to Box edging, though not evergreen.

CARAGANA—THE SIBERIAN PEA

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA. A useful shrub for mass and border planting. Upright, stiff habit. Leaves compound, light green, with small leaflets. Flowers, yellow, resembling Pea flowers, and followed by pods.

COTONEASTER—THE QUINCEBERRY

Cotoneaster acutifolia. QUINCEBERRY. A fairly dense shrub of spreading habit, with rather narrow leaves, with white flowers and black berries. It is very good for filler use, and makes an excellent hedge. In the extreme northern states it is the hardiest and most pleasing hedge plant in use.

CORNUS—THE DOGWOODS

Cornus alba Sibirica. SIBERIAN RED DOGWOOD. This is a useful shrub for winter color, having bright blood-red bark. It is fine for mass planting, having good foliage which turns brilliant colors in the fall. The flowers are not showy, but their flat white clusters are noticeable. The blue-white berries which follow are attractive to birds. This shrub achieves about eight feet in height.

Cornus paniculata. GRAY DOGWOOD. Common native shrub found in woods, fields and along roadsides. One of the medium or "filler" types. It has gray bark and rather narrow, dark green leaves, which turn to shades of red and purple in the fall. The numerous small clusters of white flowers are followed by white fruits which stand out against the foliage during the summer and fall, all stems of the fruits being red.

Cornus sericea (*Cornus amomum*). PURPLE DOGWOOD. One of the most useful native shrubs for thick masses to fill large naturalistic plantings or for screen purposes. Averages about six feet high, with purple or purplish-green branches. The leaves are dark green above, paler beneath, turning red or purplish in fall. Flowers in numerous compact clusters.

Cornus stolonifera. RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. The native red Dogwood of our woods and lowlands. Very similar to *Cornus alba*, except larger as a rule and in some localities hardier. Fine for masses or borders in parks and country estates.

Cornus stolonifera aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED DOGWOOD. This bushy variety of medium height, with bright yellow bark in winter, is very desirable for contrast with other Dogwoods or winter-color plants.

Cornus elegantissima. VARIEGATED DOGWOOD. A variety of the Siberian Red Dogwood, with white-margined leaves. Used for color interest in borders for mass planting.

CYDONIA—THE JAPANESE QUINCE

Cydonia japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. An early-spring flowering shrub with glowing orange-red flowers, which are followed by fruits similar to the ordinary quince. It is a graceful, fairly dense shrub with much color, the leaves showing reddish when budding, and turning in the fall. Even in summer there are touches of red in leaf-stems and twigs. The branches are thorny.

DIERVILLA—THE WEIGELAS

Diervilla hybrida Eva Rathke. EVA RATHKE WEIGELA. A very free-flowering form of low or medium height, covered with masses of erect, deep crimson flowers. Much admired.

Diervilla florida. ROSE WEIGELA. A spreading, arching shrub with an average height of about five feet, blooming freely in May to June with deep pink or rose flowers of trumpet type. One of the most effective of the flowering shrubs.



Japanese Barberry and Tamarisk

EUONYMUS—THE BURNING BUSH

Euonymus alatus. WINGED BURNING BUSH. This is a unique shrub of upright habit with horizontal, spreading branches which are covered with a peculiar, corky, winged growth of shaggy outline. The smooth part of the bark is green. The narrow, pointed leaves are rich bright green, changing to scarlet in the fall. Small orange-red berries follow the tiny chocolate-colored flowers. A specimen type of rather formal outline. Sometimes used for hedges.



Hydrangeas

Euonymus Europeus. EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. A narrow, upright, shrub of open habit, with greenish bark, slightly winged or four-angled twigs, bright green leaves, and clusters of large orange and scarlet berries in the fall. The leaves also turn brilliant scarlet. Grows in shade.

DEUTZIA—THE DEUTZIA

Deutzia Pride of Rochester. A fine flowering shrub of medium height, covered with beautiful white, bell-shaped flowers in spring. When in flower it rivals the Van Houtte Bridal Wreath.

ELEAGNUS—THE OLEASTER

Eleagnus angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. A large shrub or small tree, with gray foliage for screen or background use. The numerous small yellow flowers are very fragrant. The bark is dark gray or black, and the general habit is like that of the willow. Branches have scattered thorns.

FORSYTHIA—THE GOLDEN BELL

Forsythia intermedia. HYBRID GOLDEN BELL. A rather erect shrub with arching branches and deep green foliage, "facing" itself well. The branches are clustered with bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Grows well in shade. One of the most useful and desirable flowering shrubs for general use.

Forsythia suspensa. DROOPING GOLDEN BELL. This species has very pendulous branches which result in a semi-prostrate shrub well adapted for facing down taller shrubs, or covering banks. It is sometimes used as a vine, trained over porch trellises or arbors. Has yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Grows in shade.

HAMAMELIS—THE WITCH HAZEL

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH HAZEL. An interesting native of the woods, with attractive foliage, and peculiar fringe-like yellow flowers in October. Best suited for naturalistic plantings in shady locations.

HIBISCUS—ROSE OF SHARON

Hibiscus Syriacus. ALTHAEA or ROSE OF SHARON. A very erect shrub of open habit, blooming late in summer with large flowers similar to those of the Hollyhock. There are a number of variations in color such as white, pink, rose, blue and white with crimson eye. There are also single as well as double flowers.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens. WILD HYDRANGEA. A low, bushy shrub with rounded leaves and flat clusters of greenish white flowers. Native.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. HILLS OF SNOW. Very showy variety with huge round clusters of white flowers which are sterile. Much used in garden work, combining well with Delphinium. Will endure shade.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. A later-flowering variety with large pyramidal clusters of white flowers. Grows taller than the Hills of Snow variety, and blooms in late summer. Leaves narrow and pointed.

LIGUSTRUM—THE PRIVETS

Ligustrum Amurense North. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET, NORTH VARIETY. A very hardy variety of the Privet, which is in universal use as a hedge plant. Sheared hedges ranging from a few inches to 4 to 5 feet in height may be had with this shrub. The foliage is a good, medium deep green, clean and thrifty.

Ligustrum Polishi. POLISH PRIVET. A strong growing variety with heavy foliage and erect habit, the leaves being dark green, assuming bronzy to purplish tones in fall, and remaining late in the season.

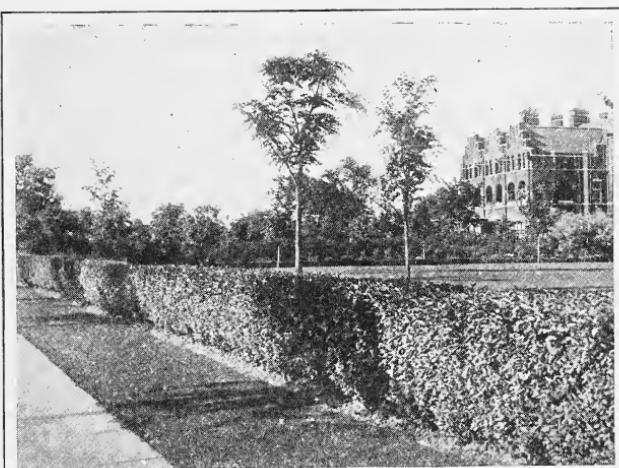
Ligustrum Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. A fine variety of privet, of low, horizontally spreading growth, with beautiful foliage which turns purplish in fall, and numerous clusters of small white flowers followed by small, round, bluish-black berries which persist all winter. Extremely decorative, and an excellent hedge plant.

LONICERA—THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLES

Lonicera Morrowi. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A dense, horizontally-spreading shrub of medium height (about 6 feet average), with white and yellow flowers followed by blood-red fruit. An effective, self-facing shrub, attractive to birds.

Lonicera Tatarica alba. WHITE TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. White-flowered variety of the Tatarian Honeysuckle, a tall-growing, erect shrub for general use in borders, masses, screens and hedges. Will stand shearing and is very fast grower. Foliage bluish green. Fruit red.

Privet
is
Universally
Used
as a
hedge
plant.



Lonicera Tatarica rosea. PINK TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Same as above with pink flowers.

Lonicera Tatarica rubra. RED TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Red-flowered variety of Tatarian Honeysuckle.

MORUS—THE MULBERRY

Morus tatarica. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. A very hardy, bushy, low-growing shrub or small tree frequently used for high screen planting and for clipped hedges. Very rapid grower. Will often stand conditions in cities which other plants will not endure.

PHILADELPHUS—THE MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus coronarius. MOCK ORANGE. This shrub is often known as the Syringa Bush, but this name is less desirable as it confuses with the scientific name of Lilac, which is Syringa. The Mock Orange is a tall-growing shrub of somewhat coarse habit, with reedy stems and pleasing dark green leaves. Its chief interest is in its masses of large, white, sweet-scented flowers. The nature of the fragrance is the source of the name Mock Orange. This shrub is useful for general border and mass work, as well as for screens and hedges. Will endure some shade.

Philadelphus LeMoinei. LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. This species has heavier form of Mock Orange, with larger but practically odorless flowers.

Philadelphus LeMoinei. LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. This species has smaller leaves and flowers, and finer twigs than the above. It flowers very profusely, and makes a good medium or filler shrub for variety.

PRUNUS—FLOWERING ALMOND AND CHERRY

Prunus Amygdalus flora pleno. DGUBLE-FLOWERED ALMOND. A very showy early spring flowering shrub, with double pink flowers clustered along the stems before the leaves appear. Average about four feet in height. We also carry a white flowered variety of this shrub.

Prunus pumila. SAND CHERRY. A free-flowering, low, spreading, shrub, with masses of small white flowers in early spring, followed by cherry fruits.



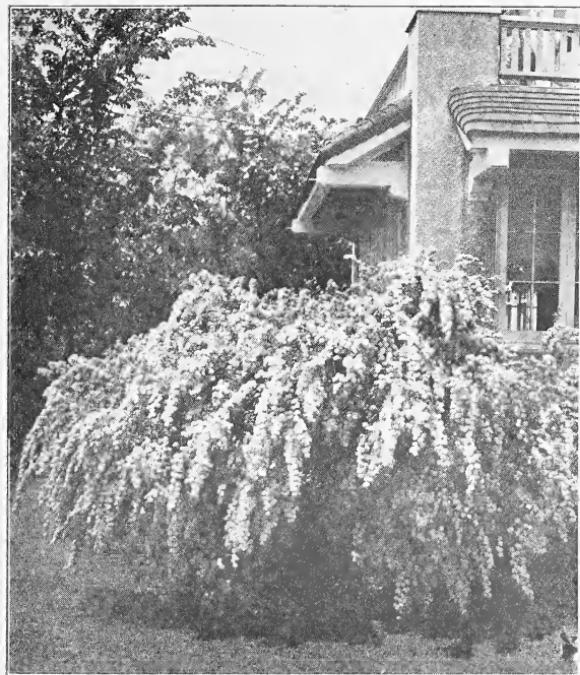
Sumach

Prunus pumila Besseyi. WESTERN SAND CHERRY. A native western variety of the shrubby Sand Cherry, of similar character.

RHAMNUS—THE BUCKTHORNS

Rhamnus catharticus. COMMON BUCKTHORN. A valuable hedge plant, with thorny stems, grayish green leaves, and round black berries. Occurs as a native in woods. Endures shade.

Rhamnus Frangula. ALDER BUCKTHORN. A thornless species of Buckthorn, with speckled bark and slender branches, beautiful, shiny leaves of oval shape, and clusters of berries, both red and black. One of the best high shrubs for screens and for background in border and mass planting.

*Van Houtte Bridal Wreath*

growth on stems instead of being smooth. Leaf color and fruits about the same. Reaches height of 20 feet at times.

Rhus aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMACH. A low-growing shrub very useful for facing borders and masses, especially for naturalistic planting. The leaves are compound, in threes, and give off an aromatic fragrance. The small yellow catkin flowers are interesting in spring, and in the fall the foliage turns gorgeous colors. Clusters of small, hairy, reddish berries follow the flowers.

Rhus Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE BUSH. This is a most unusual shrub and very effective. It is erect in habit with fairly large, oval-round leaves of a blue-green hue. Its chief interest is in its flowers and seeds, the former being in light, airy plumes of greenish white, and as the seeds mature, these plumes become purplish gray, giving an effect of a cloud of smoke.

RHODOTYPOS—THE WHITE KERRIA

Rhodotypos kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. A low-growing shrub with attractive light green leaves resembling those of the Elm tree, and clustered white flowers similar to those of Mock Orange, but not fragrant. The flowers are followed by shiny, egg-shaped, hard, brown-black berries. This shrub grows well in shade.

RIBES—THE FLOWERING CURRANTS

Ribes alpinum. MOUNTAIN CURRANT. A very pleasing low shrub of dense, bushy, erect habit, almost formal in nature. The leaves are small and numerous. Grows very well in shade.

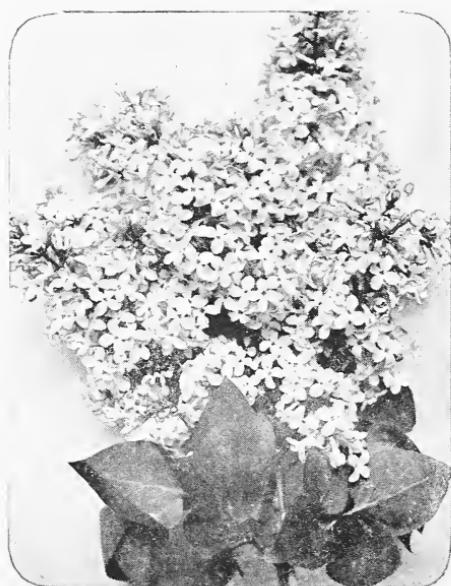
Ribes aureum. FLOWERING, FRAGRANT or MISSOURI CURRANT. A medium or filler type of shrub with typical Currant leaves. In spring it is a mass of fragrant, golden-yellow flowers. Much used for park and estate planting.

RHUS—THE SUMACHS

Rhus glabra. SMOOTH SUMACH. Native shrub of open habit, branching at top like a tree. Can be kept bushy by cutting back. Bark smooth. Leaves compound—dark green in summer, brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. Fruit in interesting pyramidal clusters, dark red in fall and winter, greenish in summer. Used for fall color and naturalistic effect. Averages about 6 to 8 feet high.

Rhus glabra laciniata. CUT - L E A V E D SUMACH. A beautiful variety of the above, with finely cut foliage.

Rhus typhina. STAG-HORN SUMACH. Similar to the above, but grows taller and has gummy, hairy



Lilacs

SAMBUCUS—THE ELDERBERRY

Sambucus canadensis. COMMON ELDERBERRY. A well-known native shrub with reed-like stems and arching habit. The large flat clusters of fragrant white flowers are very effective, and are followed by berries which are red at first, ripening to black. Good for filler use in mass planting.

Sambucus nigra laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. Similar to the above, but with beautiful, finely divided leaves.

SPIRAEA—THE SPIRAEAS

Spiraea arguta. SNOW GARLAND. Useful low-growing shrub with extremely dense, fine twig masses, and small, narrow light green leaves. The branches are clustered with dainty white flowers early in spring.

Spiraea Billardii. BILLARD'S SPIRAEA. A summer-flowering variety with long, narrow, dense pyramids of bright pink flowers.

flowers. Averages about 4 feet high and is very desirable for variety in planting as well as for its flowers at a time when few shrubs bloom.

Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer. ANTHONY WATERER SPIRAEA. A fine, dwarf, bushy shrub, with numerous flat clusters of deep rosy pink flowers. Much used for borders, low hedges and in gardens. Leaves narrow.

Spiraea bumalda Froebeli. FROEBEL'S SPIRAEA. Similar to the above, but taller and with broader leaves. Flowers bright, deep pink or crimson.

Spiraea opulifolia. NINEBARK. A large, coarse shrub with peculiar, shredded bark, and large, deep green leaves somewhat like those of the Maple. The profuse clusters of white flowers are followed by seeds which are brilliant orange red in summer, contrasting with the green foliage. Native shrub, Useful for screens, and as filler in masses and borders.

Spiraea Sorbifolia. ASH-LEAVED SPIRAEA. A very showy shrub when in bloom, with large plume of white flowers in summer. Has compound leaves resembling those of Mountain Ash.

Spiraea Thunbergii. THUNBERG SPIRAEA. Similar to *Spiraea arguta*, but lower growing, finer twigs and narrower leaves. Flowers, small, white, clustered thickly along branches in early spring.

Spiraea Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE BRIDAL WREATH. The favorite shrub everywhere. None more beautiful nor graceful. The slender stems droop with dense clusters of white flowers in May or June. One of the best shrubs for use about a house, or in borders. Often used as a hedge, either free or clipped, though clipping reduces flowering. Averages about 6 feet high.

SYRINGA—THE LILACS

Syringa Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. An extremely free-flowering species with narrow leaves and slender branches. Flowers pale lilac, later than the common Lilac. Average height about 6 feet.

Syringa Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. One of the most desirable species of Lilac. Flowers very profusely with fine trusses of purplish-lilac flowers about same time as the Common Lilac—possibly a bit earlier. Averages about 8 feet.



A block of Shrubs in our Nursery

large, rounded, rather heart-shaped, deep green. Much used for hedges, masses and borders.

Syringa vulgaris alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. A white-flowering variety of the Common Lilac, with lighter green leaves. Flowers earlier than the purple variety.

Syringa vulgaris hybrids. THE NAMED LILACS. A number of beautiful garden varieties have been developed by grafting from the Common Lilac. They offer a variety of fine colors, and offer both single and double types. While somewhat slower and less free of habit than the ordinary variety, they are handsome specimens when well-developed. We carry a fine stock of considerable variety. Among them are:

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; large panicles of lilac-blue flowers.

Charles X. Single; purplish red.

Congo. Single. Flowers deep wine-red.

Jacques Calot. Single; rose-pink.

Madame Lemoine. Double. Pure white.

Madame Casimir Perier. Double; white.

Michael Buchner. Double. Pale lilac-pink.

Marie Legraye. Single; white.

President Grevy. Double. Lilac-blue, somewhat lighter than Alphonse Lavalle.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Single; dark red.

Syringa Josikaea. HUNGARIAN LILAC. An erect, bushy shrub with stout branches and large, thick leaves, very dark green. The pale whitish Lilac flowers in large, open panicles come later than any other species of Lilac. A useful, tall-growing shrub.

Syringa villosa. HIM-ALAYAN LILAC. A bushy, spreading shrub with rather stout branches and large leaves, averaging about 6 feet high. Has pale, pinkish flowers in large, open clusters, and is a good filler shrub for borders and for masses. Blooms early.

Syringa vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. The old-fashioned familiar Lilac. Grows to about 12 feet, and has large, purplish trusses of flowers. Leaves are



Snowberry

SYMPHORICARPOS— SNOWBERRY

Symporicarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. An invaluable shrub of low height for facing masses and borders, and for planting in shady places. The bluish-green foliage is quite dense, and provides a fine background for the large, white, waxy berries which appear in profusion after the small pink flowers in summer.

Symporicarpos vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT. A native shrub of low habit, extremely useful for covering banks and in shady places. The arching branches are covered with densely clustered coral-red berries in fall and winter. Best used for naturalistic plantings.

TAMARIX — THE TAMARISK

Tamarix aestivalis. TAMARISK. This unique, beautiful shrub is greatly admired everywhere. It is of willowy

habit, the reddish-brown stems and twigs being very supple, and the fine feathery, soft gray-green foliage produces a misty, cloud-like effect that is very beautiful as a background for garden flowers or as a feature in shrubbery groups. The tiny pink flowers also form feathery masses similar to the foliage.

Tamarix indica. Similar to the above, but foliage very much darker green, and flowers earlier, in midsummer.

VIBURNUM—THE VIBURNUMS

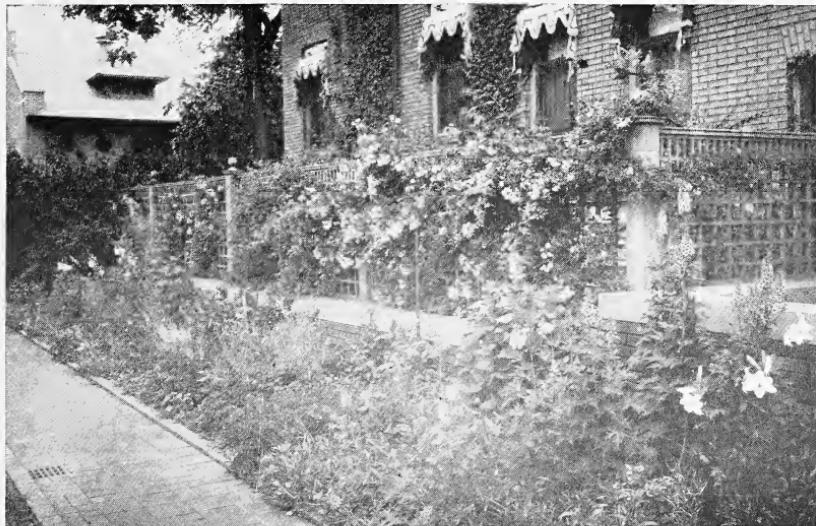
Viburnum dentatum. ARROW WOOD. A native shrub of medium height, up to 6 or 8 feet. Erect in habit, with dark green dentate leaves which turn orange and purple-bronze in fall. Flat clusters of white flowers followed by dark blue berries. Useful for filler planting; endures some shade.

Viburnum Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. A tall-growing shrub with large, soft leaves, dark green above, woolly beneath. Leaves stay green late in fall. The flat clusters of white flowers are followed by berries at first red, then black. Endures shade. Very desirable for screen, background and even hedge use.

Viburnum Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. One of the best tall-growing native shrubs for ornamental planting. Native in woods, and thus endures shade. Makes a good mass of smooth, rather glossy green foliage, turning to glowing colors in fall. When in flower it is very effective, with large, flat clusters of fragrant white flowers, which are followed by ovate blue-black berries.

Viburnum Opulus. Highbush CRANBERRY. Another highly useful Viburnum. A tall, bushy shrub, with leaves shaped like Maple. The flat clusters of white flowers are followed by bright red berries similar to Cranberries. This shrub is widely used for masses, fillers and background.

Viburnum Opulus sterile. SNOWBALL or GUELDER ROSE. An "old-fashioned" shrub, very much like the Highbush Cranberry in leaf and size, but with large round white "snowball" flowers.



ROSA--THE ROSE

Rosa rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. A vigorous bush, very thorny, with beautiful, thick, dark-green, crinkled leaves. There are a number of varieties of this Rose, both single and double flowered, in white and rose-pink or red colors.

Rosa blanda. MEADOW ROSE. A native bush rose with hardly any thorns. Flowers, single pink, followed by red hips (berries) which persist. Much used for facing groups and borders of higher shrubs.

Rosa Hugonis. CHINESE YELLOW ROSE. A recent introduction, with very fine leaves, and masses of single, clear yellow flowers. The best yellow Rose of the bush type.

Rosa nitida. SHINING-LEAVED ROSE. A useful, low-growing native Rose, with very small leaves. Flowers, single pink, followed by numerous small hips.

Rosa setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. A trailing or arching native species for low walls and slopes. Flowers, single pink, profuse, later than most wild Roses. Hips decorative in winter. Often masses for naturalistic effects.

Rosa wichuriana. MEMORIAL ROSE. A handsome trailing variety, with small white flowers in profusion, followed by small red hips. Foliage fine, shining, dark green.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

British Queen. Pure white.
Columbia. Beautiful bright pink.
Etoile de France. Soft velvet crimson.
Gruss an Teplitz. Clear brilliant red.
*** Killarney.** Fine flesh pink.
Los Angeles. Wonderful flame pink.
Maman Cochet. Coral-crimson-pink.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Rose.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Apricot.
Radiance. Silvery pink.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Anna de Diesbach. Bright carmine pink.
Captain Hayward. Brilliant carmine.
Clio. Flesh, with pink center.
Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.
*** Gen. Jacqueminot.** Bright crimson.
George Dickson. Very dark crimson.
Magna Charta. Dark pinkish rose.
Mrs. John Laing. Clear pink.
Paul Neyron. Pink, shaded rose.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark maroon.
*** Ulrich Brunner.** Clear red.

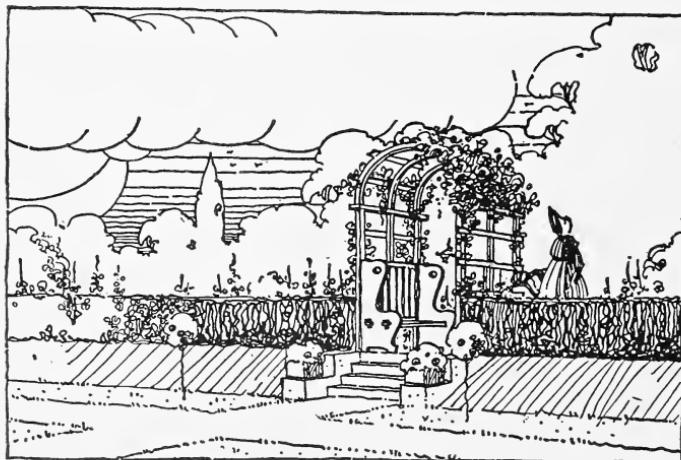
* Available in standard or tree form. We also carry **White Killarney** in tree form.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Persian Yellow (Austrian Brier type) Yellow flowers
Soleil D'Or (Perpetual) Yellow

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson.
Dr. Van Fleet. Fine pink.
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.
Excelsa. Scarlet-crimson.
Silver Moon. White.





VINES

Ampelopsis Engelmannii. ENGELMANN IVY. A variety of the Virginia Creeper which has disks for clinging to wall surfaces. Vigorous grower with five-leaved foliage turning brilliant in fall. Clusters small blue berries.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER or WOODBINE. A well-known native vine of the twining type, for fence, posts, arbors, pergolas and the like.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. BOSTON IVY. A splendid clinging vine for walls having glossy foliage which turns brilliant colors in the fall. More generally used than any other vine on buildings.

Celastrus orbiculatus. JAPANESE BITTERSWEET. A vigorous, hardy, twining vine with round, light green leaves and bright yellow and orange berries in fall.

Celastrus scandens. AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. Sturdy native twining vine with ovate, pointed leaves and scarlet and orange berries in fall and winter. Both American and Japanese varieties are useful for trailing effects on banks, or for trellises, arbors, pergolas, fences, etc.

Clematis paniculata. JAPANESE CLEMATIS. The most popular species. Of graceful, twining habit, it soon festoons a porch or arbor with light green foliage, and in late summer is a mass of starry white flowers.

Lonicera japonica Halliana. HALL'S EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. A fine twining vine with dark green foliage and yellow and white flowers, very fragrant. Will stand shade and foliage stays green well into winter. Is evergreen in the southern states.

Lonicera sempervirens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. An interesting twiner with smooth, grayish leaves which surround the stem of the vine. Flowers clear scarlet, with yellow throat.

Lycium chinensis. MATRIMONY VINE. A trailing plant for use on banks or trained on trellises, fences, etc. Leaves, gray-green, crinkled. Flowers, small, lavender-purple, followed by small, pear-shaped, clear red fruits. Stems bear short thorns. Sometimes treated as a semi-erect shrub, like Drooping Golden Bell.

Vinca minor. MYRTLE or PERIWINKLE. An old-fashioned trailing plant with dark, shiny green leaves and blue flowers. Used principally as a ground cover.

Vitis Americana. WILD GRAPE. This native climber is much in demand for its hardiness, rapid growth, and large leaves, which quickly cover bare or unsightly places.

Wistaria magnifica. AMERICAN WISTARIA. A tall, stout climber, with long drooping clusters of lilac-purple flowers. Much admired. A fine pergola vine.

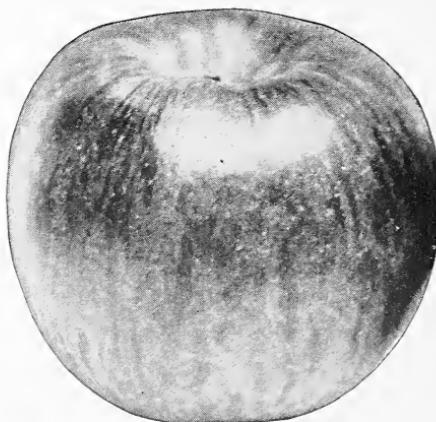
F R U I T S

APPLES

Crabs—Hyslop, Whitney.

S t a n d a r d varieties—Delicious, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Colton, Early Harvest, Early Penoc, Grimes' Golden, Jonathon, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Snow, Stamens, Wealthy, Wolf River, Yellow Transparent.

D w a r f s—Delicious, Jonathon, Opalescent, Pound Sweet, Spitzenburg.



CHERRIES

Black Tartarian, Early Richmond, Montmorency.

PEACHES

Elberta, Champion, Crawford.

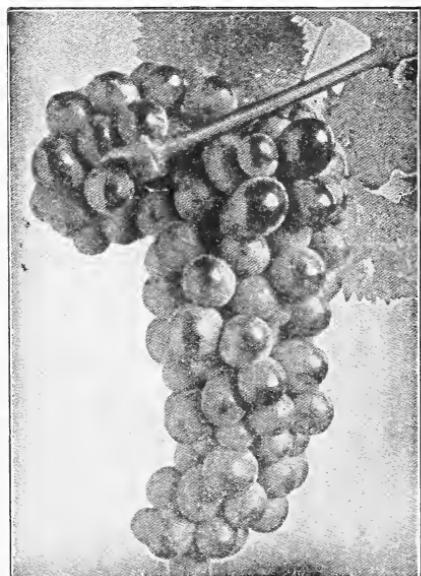
PEARS

Standard Varieties—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Kiefer, Seckel.

Dwarfs—Bartlett, Beurre Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Howells, Kiefer, Tyson.

PLUMS

Abundance, Burbank, German Prune, Lombard.



GRAPES

Black—Concord, Moore's Early, Worden.

Red—Agawam.

White—Moore's Diamond, Niagara.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado, Snyder.

CURRANTS

Black Champion, Cherry, Fay, White Grape.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion, Downing, Josselyn.

RASPBERRIES

Columbian, Cumberland, Marlboro, St. Regis.

INDEX

Page	Page	Page			
Abies	4	Gleditschia	16	Quercus	18
Acer	13	Golden Bell	22	Quince	21
Aesculus	19	Gooseberries	32	Quinceberry	20
Almond, Flowering	24	Gymnocladus	17		
Amelanchier	20				
Ampelopsis	31	Hackberry	19	Raspberries	32
Apples	32	Hamamelia	22	Rhamnus	24
Arbor Vitae	10	Hawthorn	16	Rhodotypos	25
Arrow Wood	28	Hemlock	9	Rhus	25
Ash	14	Hibiscus	23	Ribes	25
		High Bush Cranberry	28	Roses	29, 30
Barberry	20	Hills of Snow	23	Rose of Sharon	23
Berberis	20	Honey Locust	16		
Betula	17, 18	Honeysuckle	23, 31	Salix	15
Birches	17, 18	Horse Chestnut	19	Sambucus	26
Bittersweet	31	Hydrangea	23	Serviceberry	20
Blackberries	32	Indian Currant	28	Sheepberry	28
Boston Ivy	31	Ironwood	17	Siberian Pea	20
Buckthorns	24	Juglans	18	Snowball	28
Burning Bush	22	Junipers	5, 6	Snowberry	28
		Juniperus	5, 6	Sorbus	18
Caragana	20	Kentucky Coffee Tree	17	Spiraea	26
Catalpa	15	Kerria	25	Spruces	7
Catalpas	15	Larch	16	Sumachs	25
Celtis	19	Larix	16	Sycamore	19
Cherries	17, 32	Ligustrum	23	Symporicarpos	28
Cherry, Flowering	24	Lilacs	26, 27	Syringa	26, 27
Clematis	31	Lindens	14		
Cornus	21	Lonicera	23	Tamarix	28
Cotoneaster	20	Maples	13	Taxus	9
Crab Apples	17, 32	Mock Orange	24	Thuya	10
Crataegus	16	Morus	24	Trees	11, 19
Currants	32	Mountain Ash	18	Trees Deciduous	13, 16
Currants, Flowering	25	Mulberry	24	Trees Shade	11
Cydonia	21	Oaks	18	Tilia	14
		Oleaster	22	Tsuga	9
Deutzia	22	Ostrya	17		
Dewberries	32	Peaches	32	Ulmus	19
Dierville	21	Pears	32		
Dogwoods	21	Periwinkle	31	Viburnum	28
		Philadelphus	24	Vines	31
Elderberry	26	Picea	7	Virginia Creeper	31
Eleagnus	22	Pines	8		
Elms	19	Pinus	8	Walnuts	18
Engelman Ivy	31	Platanus	19	Wayfaring Tree	28
Euonymus	22	Plums	17, 32	Weigelas	21
Evergreens	4, 10	Poplars	14	Willows	15
		Populus	14	Wistaria	31
Firs	4	Privet	23, 24	Witch Hazel	22
Forsythia	22	Prunus	17, 24		
Fruits	32	Pyrus	17	Yews	9
Fraxinus	14				

